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The Schley Court.

The Schley Court of Enquiry began Its work yesterday in a most satisfactory way by relieving Rear Admiral Howison from further service on the tribunal. Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham would have created unbounded surprise throughout the country if they had adopted any other course after the evidence presented to the Court by three witnesses who swore to remarks derogatory of Rear Admirai Schley which they had heard Howison make on different occasions. One of them testified that the third member of the Court had said in his presence that in the English navy Schley's actions would have cost him his commission. The disqualification of a man from sitting in judgment upon acts of another already prejudged is obvious, and we presume it so appeared to the majority of the Court, in view of their prompt action.

Public confidence in the fairness and impartiality of the inquest, which has been badly strained by the partisanship of Mr. Long's subordinates during the preliminaries, will now be restored. Even before the production of yesterday's cumulative evidence of Howison's bias, the popular conviction was that he should ask to be excused from motives of professional delicacy. Since it became plain that he would not, there has been a widespread de-

mand that he be relieved. It is to be regretted that the Navy Department did not see fit to meet public expectations in this matter, and develved the unpleasant task of deciding it upon the two senior members of the Court. By refusing to act as we think most officers and gentlemen in his position would feel it incumbent upon them to, Rear Admiral Howison has placed nimself in an embarrassing situation before the service and the country, and, what is of more importance, has probably been the se of delay in disposing of the case.

Will Prosperity Continue?

Almost unconsciously many people have of late found themselves w ing with some little anxiety how long the present good times will continue. This is a subject upon which all may speculate at will, but concerning which none may assume to speak with authority, for no human being can say with certainty what the future will bring in a business way. Those who have ventured opinions respecting the matter may, with a few exceptions, be grouped together in two classes: First, the partisan politicians, like Mr. Hanna, who profess to believe that prosperity is altogether dependent upon the policy of the Republican party, and will last as long as that party remains in power; second, those who look at the situation from an economic but rather pessimistic point of view, and who fear a speedy collapse through the operation of abnormal economic forces that have recently been brought into play.

The first of these classes might be dismissed almost without consideration were it not for the circumstance that there are so many persons who credulously accept as authoritative almost any statement that emanates from such man as M. A. Hanna. It would seem though, to be useless to argue the proposition with anyone of sufficient intelligence to give his opinion the smallest value. Mr. Hanna himself does not believe the statement he makes with so much assurance. While he is a politician, he is also a business man, and he knows (or ought to) that no political party can guarantee permanent prosperity

Mr. Hanna is a very firm believer in the trusts, which are, mainly, the outgrowth of Republican policy. At the same time he must know that there are many elements of the first importunce to business that neither the trusts nor political parties can control. Commerce, for example, is international in character and it depends upon the conditions which exist in the varlous countries that are commercially connected. If the conditions abroa should so far change as to reduce our exports, say two, three, or four hundred million dollars, it is perfectly plain that it would have a most important bearing upon the American money market, regardless of what the trusts might do or attempt to do. In fact, the state of the money market will affect the trusts themselves, and it may be such as seriously to cripple some of them in their operations.

It must be remembered that panies are always induced by monetary conditions. There is never a panic as long as credit is maintained, and people can get money to meet the demands against them; but when there has been overextension of credit, and those heavily indebted suddenly find themselves unable either to postpone the day of payment or get money, they fall. Whether a general crash comes depends entirely upon how many persons or firms ar thus situated. But even without an scute panic there may be a season of

business stagnation and hard times. It is claimed that the trusts can control the industrial situation by preventing over-production. Production, how ever, is only one side of the industrial situation, Consumption, which creates the demand, is the other. Ability to limit the supply of a given article will enable a trust to protect itself in a measure, but it is hard to see how the exercise of the power can add to the general prosperity. The effect is to throw many people out of employment and reduce the purchasing power of the community. Spreading from the wageworkers to the morchants, and from

the merchants to the manufacturers

all classes suffer from the restricted circulation of money, resulting in a essened demand for goods of nearly all kinds, which naturally leads to a further limitation of production. The idea of maintaining or restoring prosperity by reducing people to a state of idleness certainly is a unique one.

As before intimated, the trusts may

o manipulate production that they will suffer less than others when hard times do come, but there is nothing in their proposed policy to justify the belief that they can maintain general prosperity at high water mark. On the other hand, it is easy to take too gloomy a view of the future as it may be affected by the operations of the trusts. There is ample reason why they should be curbed and prevented from wronging the people as a body, but there is nothing in sight to indicate that the country's prosperity is going to at once vanish into air because we have bigger industrial combinations and more of them than we ever had before. All previous eras of prosperity, both at home and abroad, have given way to periods of business depression of greater or less intensity. There is no reason to believe that the industrial, commercial, and financial acumen of the world has suddenly become equal to the task preventing unfavorable reactions and keeping a prosperity tide ever at a flood. With so many millions of people in energetic rivalry, and with so many elements, fortuitous or otherwise, constantly operating, we must expect the business sky to be sometimes clouded and sometimes clear, just as it has been in the past. But it is not unreasonable for us to indulge the hope that there may be no change for the worse in the near future, and that when it does come it will be of short duration and moderate degree.

Mr. Wu.

There is no question that among the lights of the Corps Diplomatique in Washington, Mr. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, shines pre-eminently, We have admired and have kept a the people can be made more prosperguished Oriental gentleman ever since and laying it away in the Treasury, his astonishing performance early in the Chinese troubles, when he convinced his colleague at the head of our Foreign Office that the former's statements regarding conditions and events in China must be accepted at their face value, although both knew that this country was not at the time in communication with the Celestial Kingdom by ca-

ble or in any other way. The interest Mr. Wu takes in American affairs, politics and politicians is greatly to his credit, and his understanding of the inner workings of our political machines is little short of marvelous. As an illustration, Mr. Wu was visiting the New York State Fair at Syracuse the other day when Lieutenant Governor Woodruff introduced him to a leader in the Assembly. The following colloquy is reported to have taken a Platt man?" Mr. Allds replied that 'I certainly do," said Mr. Allds, "otherwise I should not be where I am now.' "You are, then, a slave," observed Wu, and the henchman of the boss disap-

Who could help doing honor to an Asiatic who, in a few brief sentences, is able to secure from a practical politician of local prominence such a confession of the workings of government by a personally conducted machine? Mr. Wu hit the nall exactly on the head and drove it home when he said that the man who, pretending to be a representative of the people in the lower house of a State Legislature, yet was there to do only the bidding of Thomas C. Platt, was a slave. The lanwas pointed, but, also, it was true.

Introduced later to a Tammany State Senator, Mr. Patrick Taintor, Mr. Wu pump. He asked: "You are a Croker man, then?" "Positively," said the Senator, "But Mr. Croker is an Englishman?" "No," said Taintor, "he was born in the United States," a state ment which is not quite true, as the great man first saw the light of day in Old Ireland, "But," said Wu, "he lives in England most of the time, does he not?" His faithful follower was compelled to admit that he did. Croker is a most wonderful man," solilonuized the Chinese envoy: "he can make his home in England and still control the destinles of one of the greatest cities in the world." Again Mr. Wu was right, though possibly in the past, rather than in the present or the future tense. It is a question in the minds of many New Yorkers whether they will consent longer to be ruled from Wantage, or try a little scheme of non-partisan popular government for a while. There is a possibility, perhaps, that even Mr. Croker's annual flying visits to this country may be rendered unnecessary by what may be done by the voters of Greater New York at the municipal election

this autumn. Our critical Chinese observer is not only keenly alive to the facts and phenomena of national and State politics, but he seems to have a very intelligen onception of city administration metheds in the United States. Of the Mayor of Syracuse he asked: "Where is the mayor's residence?" His honor replied that he was without an official residence, "Why do not they give you a house and lot?" "Well," answered Mayor McGuire, "most people think the mayor steals enough to be able to own a house," "Haven't you stolen enough yet?" enquired the Minister. have been only able to get enough to rent a house!" "I hope you will do better," said Wu, politely, no doubt with several notable examples

in his massive mind. Is it any wonder that a man as clearseaded, analytical, and penetrating as the brilliant Minister from China should have been able to shape our policy during the Boxer troubles, the slege of the legations, and the invasion of China, or to eliminate from consideration all thought that the Empress Dowager was implicated in the atrocities of the period, notwithstanding the fact that, notoriously, she was? We think not.

Mr. Gage's Explanation. The reason given by Secretary Gage for hurrying to the support of Wall Street before any real necessity appeared is highly suggestive in more ways than one. In his published explanation, the Secretary stated that the action was taken in recognition of the "unfavorable influence upon general business affairs of a continued absorption into the public Treasury of revenue beyond expediture." In other words, money is being tied up in the Treasury that is needed in circulation which he admits is bad for business

This reminds us that Mr. Gage be longs to a class of monetary thinkers deny in toto the quantitative the ory of money. These people have ridiculed the idea that the quantity of nency has any effect upon prices, and if they are right upon that point, it follows of necessity that it can have no effect upon general business, for all modern business is done on the basis of prices. The only way in which the release of money by the Treasury and putting it into circulation can sustain the business of Wall Street is by saving the market from a break-that is, by keeping the prices of the things in "the street" so largely deals which from taking a disastrous tumble. There is no way in which prices can be per manently sustained, except through an adequate supply of money. Credit will keep them up for a time, but credit can not be expended indefinitely, nor will it serve any individual permanently, unless he can at the appointed day command the money necessary to keep his credit good. Next, Mr. Gage's statement shows

the fallacy of one of the stereotyped claims made on behalf of the Republican party. The spellbinders and press of that organization have always assumed that the piling up of money in the Treasury far beyond governmental requirements was financial wisdom of the highest order. There has been no end of boasting about the "strength of the Treasury" under Republican management. It needs no unusual intelligence to enable one to see that any party can increase the Treasury sur plus if it only makes the taxes high enough. But the Republican leaders have had a way of figuring it out that they could accumulate any amount of money in the Treasury without taxing the people at all, for, as is well known, it is a basic Republican contention that the tariff is not a tax. Mr. Gage now explodes the great financial idea that warm spot in our heart for this distin- ous by taking money from circulation where, to whatever extent it is beyoud the requirements of the Government, it is absolutely useless, and might as well never have been coined or printed.

It is not often that the present Sec retary of the Treasury throws any light upon monetary problems, and when he does so, it is generally by accidentally stumbling upon a correct principle. This he undoubtedly has done in the present instance, and The Times has no desire to withhold from him any credit to which he is fairly entitled. We now have an admissi from the chief financial officer of the Government that too much revenue is being collected, and that it is an injury to the country's business. This Mr. Alids, said to be the Republican proves that the Treasury Department was wrong in opposing the reduction of the war taxes made by the last Conplace. Mr. Wu asked: "You are, then, gress, and it shows that the Democrats were right when they insisted that still he was, most assuredly. "You do everything that Piatt tells you, then?" made. We may now await with some made. We may now await with some renewed interest the action of the next Congress in regard to this matter.

> It is gratifying to be assured by the press despatches that the situation at the cotton mills at Fall River has greatly improved and is now especially good. It said to be owing to the circumstance that Mr. M. C. D. Borden, one of the heavy mill men of the district, has bought up a half million pieces of goods at an advanced price. Unless he can dispose of them, upon its face this would look like temporary relief only, but the reports are that it is regarded as permanent, and we

It is rather a poor return for the help the Administration gave to Russia, in the Russo-American cut and scuttle from Pekin, to be met now with an ana that American kerosene is to be excluded from Manchuria, Possibly the Gage-Havemeyer sugar war against Russia is the contemplated action, at once began to apply his famous which is anything rather than of the open door kind.

PERSONAL.

E. L. Masqueray, of New York, has been selected as chief designer for the St. Louis Exposition. Mr. Masqueray is a native of France, and came to this country thirteen years ago.

A handsome memorial window in mem ory of Lieutenant Communder T. B. M. Mason, United States Navy, has been re-ceived at the Naval Academy chapel, and will soon be unveiled.

The will of George N. Kennedy, exjustice of the Supreme Court of New York, disposes of property valued at more than \$59,000. Syracuse University receives about \$40,000, and several charities get \$5,000 each. Jonquin Miller is said to be on the road

to wealth. Some time ago he took in part ayment for services as a lecturer several undred acres of prairie land, and now it said his holdings are in the oil region and may make him a capitalist. Gen. Garcia Velez, Inspector General of Prisons in Hayana, and son of the faons General Garcia, is in Boston for the irpose of studying American methods prison government.

Prof. William Willoughby, of the De artment of Labor in this city, will robably have charge of the St. Louis rid's Fair department of social econo-Mr. Willoughby had immediate rge of the work in social economy for United States at the Paris Exposi-

The entry of the Grand Duke of Luxemburg into his eighty-fifth year seems to call attention to the remarkable deelopment of longevity among reigning content of longevity among reigning inces during the last half century. In ity, 18-9, there were fifty-one sovereigns, cat and small, in Europe, among whom are was but one, the King of Hanover, ar seventy years of age. Today there o forty.

Dr. A. Kuyper, the new Premier of Holland, is described as one of the broadest-minded and strongest intellectual forces of Queen Wilhelmina's do nectian forces of Queen Wilhelmina's emain. He was made an LL. D. of Printon University in 1898, and it was through influence that a free university, to outrolled by the State, was founded insterdam several years ago.

Jan Van Oordt, one of the directors of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, and native of The Hague, has recently re urned from a visit to his birthplace. He says that one of the favorite ways in folland of helping the Boers is to hold ales of articles made by Boer prisoners. Walter Hubbard, of Meriden, Conn.

who gave that city some time ago th argest public park in southern New Engand, has bought another large tract of and for a park. Besides this gift, he in-ends to build a large addition to the City The will of the late Charles H. Hayder which was filed for probate yesterday at Boston, makes outright bequests aggre-

gating \$250,000 and divides the residue of a gating \$250,000 and divides the residue of a large estate among several institutions. The Massachusetts General Hospital receives \$100,000 for the establishment of a free bed and the maintenance of the institution. The Museum of Fine Arts gets \$100,000 for the purchase of a collection of modern paintings to bear the testator's name. The sum of \$50,000 goes to the Children's Hospital on Huntington Avenue, and a similar sum to the Massachuse't yaided at \$500,000.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

The "father" of the British House of Lords is Earl Nelson, who is in his sev-enty-ninth year. He is far from being the oldest peer-Lord Norton, for instance, is his sendor by nine years-but he has enjoyed his title for a longer period than any other member of the gilded chamber He succeeded his father, the second Earl He succeeded his father, the second Earl Nelson, sixty-six years ago—that is to say, two years before Queen Victoria came to the throne. He lives on his Trafalgar House estate, near Salisbury, an estate which a grateful country bought and presented to the "shaker of the Baitic and the Nile." The great admiral, however, died childless, and the present earl is a grandson of a sister of the hero of Trafalgar, whose pension he still enjoys.

With the addition of the new Retzivan. the Russian fieet will consist of 23 first-class battleships, yielding to none in the world in excellence and perfection, though three or four of the Japanese battleships have certain qualities of superior weight; one second-class battleship, 16 coast defence ships and 22 cruisers of the first class or fully armered. Twenty-three battleships and 23 cruisers, therefore, may stand as the backbone of Russia's naval complement of coast defence ships, secand third class cruisers, gunboats, torpedo boats, torpedo destroyers, transports, auxiliaries and all that pertain to

The Russian heavy guns are second to one, and the batteries of six-inch and and seven-inch lquick firing guns leave nothing to wish for The secondary snall-arm batteries are likewise per-fectly equipped. The Russian warships

fectly equipped. The Russian warships are, in fact, the most numerously armed in the world.

This fiest was designed in the first instance for purposes of defence. And for defence it is practically invincible. The very defects of Russia's naval position now become its qualities; the restriction of naval activity to two points—the Baltic and the Black Sen—is altogether in Russia's favor. She could hold either or both against considerably greater numbers and weight of ships, and would have the almest invincible forts of Sebastapol and Cronstadt as a base, to which the fleet, if menaced, could retire, and where it would be quite secure under cover of the enormous guns of the forts.

The proposed meeting between the Kaiser and the Czar at Dantzig, the "Nuremberg of the North," had its counter part in an event twenty years ago at the same place, when on September 9, 1881, Alexander III had an Interview with the old German Emperor. The "Czar peacemaker" had not been many months on the throne-and not yet crowned at Moscow-before he sought and obtained a meeting with his granduncle of Germany in the waters of Dantzig. The Czar was accompanied by M. de Giers, successor designate to Prince Gortchakoff, while the companions of the Kaiser included the Crown Prince and Prince Bismarck. The conversation between the two monarchs turned less on international relations than on international anarchy-the great ques tion of the time—and Emperor Alexander, according to the report of the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, "returned home with an increased feeing of tran-quillity and inner contentment."

Probably the most extraordinary picture ever exhibited has just been placed on view at the National Portrait Gallery in

Standing in front of this painting and looking at it in the ordinary way you see a grotesquely distorted face with a huge ose and bulbous forehead, that reminds you of a gargoyle or a nightmare. It is as though you were looking at the reflection of a face in a particularly ingenious distorting mirror.

A second glance at the picture shows

you that round the oval which surrounds the face is a beautifully painted landscape. The eye rests on this for a moment and then comes back fascinated to the centre of the picture and you wonder

what it can be meant for.

Then, fixed to one side of the picture frame you see a board with a hole in the centre of it. You walk round and look through the hole, and behold! the face that was so hideous appears now that of a handsome boy, and unmeaning marks by it, which before you could not read, now appear as letters which tell you the face is that of King Edward VI at the age of nine.

of nine.

The portrait is painted on the principle of those elongated letters which only become readable when you hold the page edgeways on a level with the eye.

Strange as this picture is, its history is still stranger. The authorities at the National Portrait Galllery who acquired it. still stranger. The authorities at the National Portrait Gallery, who acquired it only a few weeks ago, have been looking up its history and they say there is no doubt it is a genuine contemporary pertrait of young King Edward VI painted in the year 1566.

It has been ascribed to Marc Willems, a Fiemish painter, but at the National Portrait Gallery they think that it was most likely painted by Guillim Streetes, an artist of the English Court who flourished about that time.

The earliest references to the picture are found in the papers of some of Queen Elizabeth's courtlers, who say that in their time it had a cylindrical mirror fixed to it and you could only see the true por-

their time it had a cylindrical mirror fixed to it and you could only see the true portrait on looking into this mirror.

The mirror was apparently lost early in the seventeenth century.

The last historic record of the painting that has yet been found is in the list of the effects of King Charles I, when that meanarch's goods were sold up. Then this picture was sold for \$10, and after that all trace of it was lost until about thirty years ago, when it was discovered in a private collection.

Russia is taking steps to open up Enetish markets to Russian beef, and to larger quantities of eggs, butter, and dairy produce than she now sends. With this object a commission, representing the different classes of Russian agriculture, will go to England on September 26, and stay till October II. The visitors will inspect the large markets of London. visit the establishments of Sir Walte visit the establishments of Sir Walter Glibey, Lord Rothschild, and others, and generally acquaint themselves with the conditions and requirements of the En-glish trade. Incidentally, they will spend four or five days at the Glasgow exhibi-tion. The scheme is semi-official, it is initiated by Frince Sherbatoff, the Fresi-dent of the Russian Imperial Agriculture Society, a private body, and the Russian Society, a private body, and the Russian Government is paying traveling expenses.

The royal commission that has been taking evidence regarding the advisability of federation between New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia reports unfavorably as to that proposal. In every way, the commission says, New Zealand would lose by federation. It recommended that New Zealand should not sacrifice its independence as a separate colony but should maintain it under the political constitution it at present enjoys. The commissioners are not hopeful of a reciprocal tariff between New Zealand and Australia, but they trust efforts will be made in that direction. They are certain, however, that if New Zealand should decide to federate it would be warmly welcomed on terms at least as advantageous as if it had been an original State.

Companies for insuring against fines are multiplying in Germany. It has become so common to have teachers arrested for disciplining children in the schools that the dominies are now insuring themselvagainst such contingencies. Persons who own automobiles, horses and carriages take similar precautions. The German Teachers Society of Frankfort recently insured its entire membership again:

The census returns for the Australian provinces during the last decade show th present population of the six states in the onwealth to be 2,777,212. In 1891 it rated Australia is only 553,975, or nearly sus this shows a immertable falling off, Fo that period there was an increase of 500, 630 persons, or something over 11 per cont while in 1871.81 decade it was 581.30, or 3 while in ISLISI decade it was 58125, or per cent. Emirgethar from Europea centres of popularioughns declined considerably. The duly Easte where imm gration is encouraged is Que-naland. An other disagreeable feature of the islam is the downward tendency of the birth rate of the Australian native-born population.

THE SCHLEY COURT.

The Naval Court of Enquiry into the conduct of Rear Admirn! Schley during the maneuvres in the West Judies and the battle off Santiago, begins at Wash ington teday.

The dignity, thoroughness and impar tiality of the proceedings are essured by the constitution of the Court, with Admi-

rai Dewey at its head. So far as the people are concerned, we think the general feeling is one of deep regret, not unmixed with mortification, that such an enquiry became necessary. The people did not care a rap whether the Brooklyn "looped the loop" or not, in view of the effective fight she made, as certified to in Admiral Sampson's first report.

report.
But through some means or influences which the people do not understand the honor of the navy and the credit of its high officers became involved in an applied to the control of the navy and the credit of its high officers became involved in an application. parently hopeless tangle. It is to straighten this out and to establish the real facts for history, that this enquiry was ordered. The country will watch its proceedings with interest and await its findings with confidence in their jus-tice.—New York World.

The official investigation which in com liance with his own request the Navy Department has ordered to be made into Department has ordered to be made into the conduct of then Commodore, now Ad-miral Schley, at and before the engage-ment off Santiago, will begin at Washing-ton today before a commission whose membership remains subject to change, but over which Admiral Dewey will cerbut over which Admiral Dewey will cer-tainty preside. There is no doubt that the proceedings about to take place will be followed with deep interest and close at-tention. It should be clearly understood that these proceedings do not constitute a trial. The function of the commission will be to investigate facts, not to try an indictment. There is no indictment, in any approach to the legal significance of the expression,—Philadelphia Inquirer.

It must not be forgotten, in the intens nterest in the actual proceedings of the Court of Enquiry ordered to investigate the conduct of Admiral Schley during the entire Santiago campaign, that this very Court had its origin from the unforced request of the admiral himself, and was summoned by his desire to disprove the charges that had been circulated against his professional skill and courage. The sittings of the Court will proceed as already arranged, now that there is slight probability of the President's wounds taking a change for the worse, and Maryland and the nation at large eagerly desire the termination of an official enquiry that will decide forever whether Admiral Schley was worthy of the promotion advocated both by the Secretary of the American Navy and the official chief of that navy, the President of the United States.—Baitimore Herald. his professional skill and courage. The

that navy, the President of the United States—Baltimore Herald.

The naval court which meets in Washington today to besa the official enquiry into the conduct of Admiral Schley. That distinguished officer desires the most thorough investigation of his record while in command of the Flying Squadron and subsequently when acting with the flect commanded by Admiral W. T. Sampson.

The Court will be one of the most important in the history of the country. Admiral Schley's reard in the war with Spain as established beyond question his efficiency and valor as a naval officer. For nearly three years, however, efforts have been made to place in a faise position and paign of exceptional brilliancy. Under the circumstances, Admiral Schley has requested the Navy Department to make the most scarching enquiry into his acts as a naval commander in the war with Spain. He courts a thorough examination of his record and a vendet based upon "The enquiry into Admiral Schley's conduct during the war with Spain. He courts a thorough examination of his record and a vendet based upon "The enquiry into Admiral Schley's conduct during the war with Spain will be followed with keen interest by the American people. They love justice and fairplay. They believe that the facts which will be delited at the Court of Enquiry will science forever those who have vired which he is entitled. As far as the masses of the people are concerned there was no need for the admiral to submit his record to a Court of Enquiry. Since he has taken this step, however, they shore them that the hearing which open stoday was convened at his own request.—Buffalo Times.

The public undoubtedly approaches this enquiry with strong convictions in advance. There has been such persistent visitification of a courageous officer of the mary in the apparent interest of another favored by the bureaus at Washington, and advanced out of order, that the American sense of fair play has been deeply offended. This prejudice is not of the condition of the contributed to successful est

pon President McKinley there will be ustice in their incarceration on general sinciples.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Russell Sage predicts that, if President McKinley recovers, he will be given the Presidency for the third term. Does Mr. Sage mean that the two-term precedent has been shot away?—Boston Herald.

Mr. Addicks is reported to have anounced his purpose to be a candidate for no Schate from Delaware as long as he lives. This protracts the strungle, but it does not in the least lessen the duty of every conscientious Delaware Republican to defeat him and to go on defeating him to the end of the chapter.—Boston Journal.

The endeavor of the anarchists is to take government impossible by killing nose chosen to administer it. This direction of the component of the compo

It is to be hoped that the efforts of ecretary Root and other members of the abinet to suppress all notoriety for which the assussin craves will be successful. If we can get through this terriferent without displaying to the wor what the misersant does and says a what he cats for breakfast, other not city seekers might be deterred from seek ur glory and publicity through assassi ation.—Indianapolis News.

it is very probable that the next Con ress, under the leadership of the lows legation, will not stop with reduction Impost duties under reciprocity, but it scale down the tariff upon those instrict that long ago passed the point are they are in need of protection—neago Record-Herald.

The right of Congress to make a mur rous attack on the life of the President capital offence may be taken for grant-. That such a law would meet with neral approval is shown by the wide-read popular call for it. The killing of a prend popular call for it. The killing of a uler is more than murder. It is an as-ault on the Government which may have he most serious consequences community.—New York Herald.

STATISTICS OF RHODE ISLAND. Census Bulletin Tells of the State's

The statistics of manufacturing and me

chanical industries for the State of Rhode

sland for the year 1900 were issued yes-erday by the Census Bureau.

The reports show a capital of \$183,784,587 nvested in manufactures and mechanical adustries in the 4,189 establishments reorted for the State. This sum represents he value of land, buildings, materials, ools, and live capital utilized, but does ot include the capital stock of any of the orporations. The value of the products as returned at \$184,674,378, to produce hich involved an outlay of \$5,552,189 for miaries of officials, clerks, etc.; 31,114,984 for wages, \$12,199,283 for miscellaneous exenses, including rent, taxes, etc., and 5,32,720 for materials used, mill suplies, freight, and fuel. It is not to be as umed, however, that the difference be-ween the aggregate of these sums and the value of the products is in any sense dicative of the profits in the ure of the products during the census car, as the schedule takes no cognizance of the cost of seiling manufactured arti ies, or of interest on capital invested, or or of depreciation in plant. The gross alue of products being \$184,074,378 and the alue of materials purchased in a partly nanufactured form \$64.947.892, the differ ence, \$119,128,186, is the net or true value of products and represents the increase in the value of raw material resulting from

the various processes of manufacture.

The bulletin calls attention to some striking features of Rhode Island statistics. While the amount of capital emhas increased 45.3 per cent since 1890, the goods produced through the agency of this capital has been only 29.2 per cent. The comparatively small increase in the value of products as contrasted with the capital required to produce it is indica-tive apparently of lower prices of the finished goods, rather than a corresponding small increase in the volume of these goods. It is not possible to measure the quantities of goods produced by a common standard when dealing with the statistics of a variety of industries, but the details of specified industries, but the details of goods produced to have increased in a proportion more negrify equal to the amount of capital employed. Thus in woolen and worsted goods manufactured in Rhode Island, there is an increase of 68.7 per cent in capital and an increase of 31, per cent in the quantity of woven fabrics produced, while the increase in the value of these products is only 20,1 per cent, the average value per square yard having failen from 62 cents in 1890 in cotton goods there was an increase of 7,385,750 yards in the production of plain cloths, sheetings, shirtings, twills and fancy woven fabrics, and a decrease of 31,23,514 in their total value. The average value per been a time world than it is today.

"Could a reign of stable government, of abiding law and order, be established in all of the countries bordering the Caribbean Sea not only would they thrive and prosper and make great forward strides but their value as markets for our surplus products would be famously increase of the cents in 1890 in cotton goods there was an increase of 7,385,750 yards in the production of plain cloths, sheetings, shirtings, twill and fancy woven fabrics, and a decrease of 31,23,510 yards in the production of plain cloths, sheetings, shirtings, twill use the average of the cents in 1890 and 5.48 cents in 1890.

Rhode Isl inished goods, rather than a correspond-ing small increase in the volume of these

yance. There has been such persistent vilification of a courageous officer of the many in the apparent interest of another favored by the bureaus at Washington, and advanced out of order, that the American sense of fair play has been deeply offended. This prejudice is not of a nature to preclude fair judgment upon the facts presented, but takes the form of belief that the moment and opportunity have arrived when a hero's name is to be freed from unjust stigma.

The animus of the department has been clearly exhibited in the arrangement of details preliminary to the official investigation. It is hardly conceivable that such bitterness and unfairness could have their source in anything but the fear of exposure of practices discreditable to bureau administration. That is the way the public fooks upon the matter, and those considerations inspire the public to bureau administration. That is the way the public fooks upon the matter, and those considerations inspire the public to bureaut deministration. That is the way the public fooks upon the matter, and those considerations inspire the public to the fact of all the facts, without fear, favor or repression.—Fittaburg Dispatch.

There is an impression that the Navy Department is against Admiral Schley and would be gratified if the finding of the Court of Enquiry. The Attorney General very properly refused to grant this request the Navy Department before the Court of Enquiry. The Attorney General very properly refused to grant this request that an assistant of the Attorney General's office be assigned to assist the Navy Department before the Court of Enquiry. The Attorney General very properly refused to grant this request that a difference of the fooks with the providence, has long been provident in the position of prosecuting Schley. He requested that an assistant of the Attorney General's office be assigned to assist the Navy Department before the Court of Enquiry. The Attorney General very properly refused to grant this request the favore of the favore of the favor

a process for "filling" the caper materials, and at about me time applied machinery to the mufacture. The process by which this eaper product was obtained soon be-me known to other manufacturers in came known to other manufacturers in the city, and was carried across the State line to Attleboro, Mass., a town which now rivals Providence in this in-dustry. The reputation of Providence in this branch of manufactures attracted Thomas H. Lowe, a skilled workman from Birmingham, England, in 1846, who improved the filling process, thus further reducing the cost of manufacture.

Don't Advertise Them. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES: In Your

ditorial "Advertising Anarchy" terday's issue you well remark that "It is a strange but well ascertained feature of a certain sort of criminal degeneracy that nothing incites the miserable creato assaults upon prominent and great ple as much as the conviction that their crimes will bring them publicly and ensationally into connection with men whom they could not have approached in the ordinary relations of life,' etc., and that "anarchism feeds on notoriety." You that "amarchism feeds on notoriety." You then cite your observation of the cyll effects of detailed publication of deeds of crime. This is a subject of immense importance—one that has interested me for many years, and I am glad to see the matter brought so strongly and ably to public notice. But I have observed that not alone "anarchism feeds on notoriety" but that all sorts of criminal degeneracy feed on publicity, including social crimes. but that all sorts of criminal degeneracy feed on publicity, including social crimes, it believe that crimes of all kinds—notably murders, suicides, robberies—including rallway hold-ups, have materially increas—of the indiscriminate and injudicious detailed publication of such crimes. The constant rending of the detailed descriptions of such cases fires the young and selventurous spirit and incites to emulation. Let this injudicious publication be stopped and a great step will have been taken toward criminal and social reform.

A READER.

Lieston, Sept. 12.

tended to misreposition in the mass of misstatements and rights of the scrice is separate to all thoughtful readers.

On August 7 you had an editorial about a man in Albion, Mich., who committed suicede. I have positive mromation that this man was not a Christian Scientist, and never claimed to be. If he had been, I am sure he would have shown better sense and act have committed as foolish as act. HERMANN S. HERING.

Baltimore, Sept. 16.

THE NEED OF THE CANAL

Waterway.
NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—The last series of lectures for the season before naval College today. The lecture today was on "The proposed isthmian canal and its probable effects upon Latin America."

The address was made by F. B. Leomis, formerly M. to Venezuela, and now Minister to Portugal. Without indicating an opinion in respect to the relative merits of the various proposed routes for an isthmian canal, Mr. Loomis

There has been in the last year a very considerable display of interest in the Pan-American route and an apparent attempt of a systematic character to diffuse a great deal of exact information concerning it. So far as political effects are concerned, it may not greatly matter which route is chosen.

"The building of a canal will be an im ortant factor in the development of all the Latin American countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea, but any considera-tion of the effects of the opening of a canal upon destiny of the Republica south of us must become, in fact, a dis-cussion of the far reaching results which

cussion of the far reaching results which
the successful completion of a canal will
have upon the future policy, growth, and
influence of the United States itself.

"If our commercial sway is to be widened the bediding of an isthmian canal is the
first essential step in that direction. It
follows logically that the control of the
canal, in one way or another, must rest
with us. It has seemed to many students
of these questions that the dominant influence over all the Caribbean Sea must
eventually be exercised by the United
States and one of the most troublesome
questions of the immediate future has to
do with the scope and meaning of the
Monroe Doctrine.
"We have treated our South American

Monroe Doctrine.

"We have treated our South American friends with kindness, with delicacy, and with consideration, and because we have done so other nations, in the main, have felt constrained to pursue a similar course. In this way we have been a great, steady, helpful, and never failing friend to our Latin American neighbors, and their debt to us is greater than they have admitted.

"We must always be hast in the

THREATS OF HANGING MADE.

Tampa People Order Deported Labor Lenders to Keep Away.

TAMPA, Fia., Sept. 12—Not long ago a rigilance committee "deported" all the enders of the Resistiencia union strike and this it was thought would end the trouble. The deported men have suddenly arrived at Key West from some small islands in Central American waters and have sworn vengeance on their for Tampa. They claim to be Spanish and British subjects, and Mr. Stripling, United States District Attorney at Jacksonville, has been instructed to investigate.

Meanwhile, Tampa people are angry over the situation. The man who claims to be an English subject will find about fifty prosecutions here for perjury if he attempts to prove that he is an English citizen. He was a ward politician in Tampa and always voted, and in doing this always took the oath to his being a citizen of this country. In connection with this it is publicly stated that if any or all of these men return to Tampa they will be publicly hanged. This announce ment is made upon the best authority im-aginable. Men have taken solemn oathr to do this and no secret will be made of

The charge is made here and has been nade for some time that some of th made for some time that some the sent away from here are known to be members of anarchist societies in Chicago, and it is not altogether unlikely that their names will be furnished to the Secret Service men who are seeking the arrest of

and it is not altogether unlikely that their names will be furnished to the Secret Service men who are seeking the arrest of all men who have been known to possess strong amerchistical tendencies. Louis Barcia, the newspaper man, was an open advocate of anarchy and wanted the literature of the society taught and read in the public schools and he also denounced the Catholic Church because it would not lend him a hand in teaching anarchy in the schools.

Alejandrino Roderiguez, who is now in New Orleans and who was sent out of the city last week, does not want to come back to Tampa. He was held acar the city for a week. Standing by night in the center of a suburban cemetery, with a filekering light revealing to him the scattered grave-stones, Roderiguez took the oath to leave.

He swore that he would never again come to Tampa and that he would not even want to. He declared that if he was allowed to go he would keep his promise sacred, and it is believed that he will.

SYMPATHY OF THE VETERANS. Civil War Survivors Address Resolu-

tions to Mrs. McKinley. At a special meeting of the Eighth Battalion, District of Columbia Volunteers of 1861-65, held Tuesday evening, resolutions deprecating the attempt upon the life of President McKinley were drawn up by a committee composed of A. E. . Warner Roch, and Charles Die trich. The resolution, which was unanimously adopted, reads;

"Whereas we have learned with deep regret of the attempted assussination of the President of the United States by a contemptible assassin; be it therefore "Resolved, That we feel the highest sympathy for the President in his mis-fortune, and hope that God may save him for the good of our beloved country, and of his devoted wife."

A copy of the resolution will be en-grossed and after the signatures of the president, Michael Hoffer, the vice president, Peter Schweitzer, and the retary, Henry Walker, are attached, will be forwarded to Mrs. McKinley

Christian Science.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES: A number of elippings from recent of your paper on the subject of Christian Science have come into my hands, and I regret to note that you have been wrongly informed on some points, and would ask you in justice to the truth and in the spirit of fairness, to at least allow both sides to be heard and to extend to me the courtesy of your columns sentative of the denomination.

sentative of the denomination.

In your issue of June 18 you speak of a Mrs. St. John, who traveled "from New York to Southington, Conn., while afflicted with a malignant case of smallpox," and you call her a Christian Scientist. Both this lady and her husband have positively denied that they were Christian Scientists and stated that they knew nothing whatever about the doctrines of Christian Science.

The reprint from Eugene Wood's article

Science.

The reprint from Eugene Wood's article in the August "Ainslee's," which appeared in your issue of July 28 is plainly intended to misrepresent and belittle facts by means of misstatements and ridicule. It is scarcely worthy of notice, as the interly unmanly and unprincipled animus of the article is apparent to all thoughtful readers.